

**54551 and 54552.**

From Horqueta, Paraguay. Seeds presented by Thomas R. Gwynn, through Harry Campbell, American consul, Asuncion, Paraguay. Received November 14, 1921.

**54551. CHORISIA SPECIOSA St. Hil. Bombacaceæ.**

"A regular, beautifully formed tree 20 feet high, abundant in Argentina as far north as Formosa and in the river provinces of Paraguay. The boll is 4½ inches in diameter and 6 inches long. The yellow fiber, called Samahu or Samuy, and similar to the best Javan kapok, is used to a limited extent for stuffing pillows and can be used commercially for life preservers, jackets, water wings, mattresses, etc. The tree has resisted 3° C. without injury to its flowers, although the bolls require hot sun. It is one of the most promising plants for cultivation in the warmer parts of the United States and is probably hardier than kapok." (*L. H. Dewey*.)

**54552. CYPHOMANDRA sp. Solanaceæ.**

"*Aguaraya* (fox fruit). A bush very like the eggplant, except that all the stems and underside of the leaves are covered with short stout thorns. The fruit is the shape and size of a big Stone tomato, light green, thin skinned, and the seed bunched in the center; the meat is abundant, cream colored, and tastes like a Brazilian *mango de oro*. The plant is very sensitive to frost." (*Gwynn*.)

For previous introduction, see S. P. I. No. 39336.

**54553. PENNISETUM ORIENTALE TRIFLORUM (Nees) Stapf. Poaceæ.  
Himalaya grass.**

From Kingston, Jamaica. Seeds presented by W. S. Goodman, acting superintendent, Hope Gardens. Received November 10, 1921.

"Called *Himalaya grass* in the West Indies and reputed to be a good forage. Typical *Pennisetum orientale* is regarded as a good fodder grass in Baluchistan." (*C. V. Piper*.)

**54554 and 54555. AMERIMNON LATIFOLIUM (Roxb.) Kuntze.  
(Dalbergia latifolia Roxb.) [Fabaceæ.**

**Shisham.**

From British India. Seeds presented by C. P. Hartley. Received November 25, 1921. Quoted notes by Mr. Hartley.

"Seeds of a tree that may possibly be of economic value in the southern United States. In Java the tree grows rapidly, outgrowing and suppressing teak on some of the poor soils of eastern Java. The wood is heavier and stronger than teak and is used for furniture, tool handles, and other exacting work, most of the carving in the market here being done on *Dalbergia* (*sono kling*). The heart is beautiful purple-brown on a fresh cut, changing to nearly black-brown after exposure to the air. The chief limitation on its usefulness is its hardness. From the silvicultural standpoint its remarkable root-sprouting capacity is of interest. In Java it practically never produces seed, reproduction being easily obtained on cut-over areas by wounding the roots of the old trees. I imported this seed from British India in the hope of getting a strain resistant to the local canker disease that affects the quality of the timber here. There is some reason to suspect that, with teak, this tree may have been introduced from British India in the days of the Hindu kingdoms here."

54554. "From Belgaum, Bombay Presidency."

54555. "From Chikalda, Melghat Forest Division, Central Provinces."

**54556 to 54560.**

From Malanzhe, Angola, Africa. Seeds collected by John Gossweiler and presented by H. A. Longworth, agricultural missionary, Methodist Episcopal Church. Received November 25, 1921.